

# GERMANS INVEST BRUSSELS; KING FLEES; MENACE TO U. S. SEEN IN JAPAN'S MOVE

## WILSON SAYS HE TRUSTS IN JAPAN'S GOOD FAITH; MENACE SEEN BY OTHERS

Ultimatum to Germany Will Be Rejected, Is Belief Here, and Nipponese, Strongest Power in Far East, Will Take Kiaochow and Not Restore It to China as Promised

### SEIZURE OF ISLANDS WILL THREATEN NAVAL BASES; CHINESE REBELS EXPECTING AID FOR THEIR CAUSE

That the United States government is satisfied with the assurances respecting the territorial integrity of China contained in the Japanese ultimatum to Germany was stated at the White House yesterday.

The President told callers that the United States does not question the good faith of Japan in announcing her intention to restore to China the territory of Kiaochow, from which she has demanded that Germany withdraw.

It was clearly indicated that the United States sees no reason for raising any objection to Japan's course and intends to remain passive in the expected struggle in the far East. The President said that as a neutral the United States was called upon to keep silent. He even expressed the suggestion that the newspapers refrain from speculation on the subject.

Secretary of State Bryan would not even admit that there was a Japanese ultimatum, though a copy of it was handed him by Ambassador China.

Japan's Action Denounced.  
The views expressed at the White House, however, found no echo elsewhere in Washington. The action of Japan was denounced as the least defensible move yet made in connection with the European war, initiated solely to further Japanese ambitions. The opinion was expressed that not only was the action of Japan calculated to enlist the sympathy of the American public with Germany but that it also should serve as a warning to the United States to look with extreme care to the preservation of its interests and the principles that it has stood for in the Pacific.

Nowhere, except at the White House, were the assurances of Japan accepted at their face value. The position taken by Japan in her note, to the effect that her action was necessary to preserve the peace of the Far East and that German withdrawal from Kiaochow was demanded with a view to the eventual restoration of that territory to China, was denounced as a mere ploy to cover an intention to take Kiaochow for herself.

It was recognized, of course, that the administration could hardly do anything but accept the statements of Japan at the value set upon them by Japan herself. In fact, in diplomatic circles the point was made that Japan represented her purposes to be purely in the interests of peace and the integrity of China for the sole purpose of making it difficult, if not impossible, for the United States to raise her voice in objection to the Japanese program.

China "Not Strong Enough."  
In responsible Japanese quarters, even, the situation was discussed with frankness which seemed to justify the view taken of the Japanese action in other than the very highest official sources.

It was explained by Japanese that it was necessary for Japan to demand that Germany turn Kiaochow over to her, instead of to China, because of the fact that China, in her present state, is not strong enough to hold the territory against possible greedy nations. Japan, therefore, intends to take it from Germany and hold it for China until such time as China has become strong enough and stable enough to be trusted to hold what is rightfully hers.

One sarcastic comment was that the Japanese meant that they should hold Kiaochow until China proved herself strong enough to wrest it from Japan.

The belief here is that the taking over of the German lease, which has almost its entire period of ninety-nine years to run, probably will be the outcome.

It was likewise admitted in Japanese quarters that there was nothing to believe that China had invited or even suggested the proposed action by Japan. In fact, there is reason to believe that China is more alarmed than grateful at the step taken by Japan, and another appeal by China to the United States would occasion no surprise here.

There are already indications that Germany will accuse England of stirring up a war between the yellow and the white races by sanctioning, if not inspiring, the action of her ally. It is believed that there will be much sympathy in this country with such a protest upon the part of Germany. Public opinion in the United States, so far as it could be tested in representative quarters in Washington yesterday, will not incline to condone the part played by Great Britain.

Continued on page two.

## JAPAN SOUNDED U. S. BEFOREHAND

Would Not Have Moved Without Learning This Nation's Attitude.

### POSITION EMBARRASSING

Action Against Chinese Territory Disturbs Root-Takahira Agreement of 1908.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
New York, Aug. 18.—The American today prints the following dispatch from Washington:

"Secretary of State Bryan flatly declined to discuss Japan's move, but it is known that the Japanese government, under the Root-Takahira agreement in 1908, sounded the United States before declaring its position to Germany. The State Department, in order to maintain its peace policy, was forced to acquiesce.

"On November 30, 1908, Secretary of State Root, on behalf of the United States, and Ambassador Takahira, representing Japan, exchanged notes avowing the aim, policy and intention of each government toward the far East, the exchange being designed to strengthen the relations of friendship and to preserve the general peace. The agreement was as follows:

To Encourage Commerce.  
"First—It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

"Second—The policy of both governments, uninfused by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo in the region above mentioned (outlying islands possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean), and to the defense of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

"Third—They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

"Fourth—They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all possible means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principles of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire.

"Fifth—Should any event occur threatening the status quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

No Agreement with Germany.  
"Japan has no agreement with Germany. The Berlin government having rejected the proposal from Tokyo at the time Japan was negotiating similar understanding with Russia and France.

"Japan's demand for an unconditional surrender of Germany's sphere in China is a direct disturbance of the Root-Takahira agreement and would not have been made without first learning the attitude of the United States.

"Despite the administration's acquiescence, there is an uneasy feeling that Japan has taken sharp advantage of the situation created by the European war, and it is feared that the move against Germany may be followed by other acts more distasteful to this country.

"It is reported that the portion of Japan's ultimatum which carried the assurance that Kiaochow would be 'eventually restored to China' was incorporated at the direct suggestion of the American government.

"There is a secret feeling in administrative circles that the United States has been 'held up' by Japan, and if China attempts to resist the taking of Kiaochow the position of this government will be still more embarrassing.

### Austrian Re-enforcements

For Germans in Belgium

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
Amsterdam, Aug. 17.—Austrian re-enforcements for the German army have reached Belgium. It is reported from Maestricht.

The Austrians are said to have been placed under command of Count von Bulow, commander-in-chief of the second German army corps.

6,000 Mountain Lake Park and Return Baltimore & Ohio Aug. 17 to 26 valid for return until Aug. 31.—Adv.

## ALIENS FLEE AS NATIVES ARE STUNNED

Bruno Lessing, Noted as Story Writer, Describes Scenes Abroad

### BLAMED EACH OTHER

Germans Said, "Russia Wants War," Austrians Charged It to Germany.

By BRUNO LESSING.  
Mr. Lessing, the noted short-story writer, was in Austria when war was declared, and arrived in New York last night on the New Amsterdam. Here is his story:

New York, Aug. 17.—The observations of passengers aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam form as clear a description of the outbreak of a great war as probably will ever be told.

By piecing together the pictures obtained from people who were in Carlsbad and Marienbad, in Austria, with the scenes in Wiesbaden and Homburg and Naumburg and Baden, in Germany, the Tyrole and the Rhenish provinces, you obtain a panorama that gives some idea of the shock, the bewilderment, and the panic that fell upon Europe within forty-eight hours.

### Town Arose Stunned

In Marienbad the band was playing. The promenade and streets were thronged with foreigners and villagers in holiday mood—beautiful women from the four quarters of the globe. The theater, the concert halls and the moving picture shows were crowded.

The next morning the town arose stunned. The order to mobilize had gone forth in the night. The waiters, the cooks, the porters, the hack drivers and in some cases, even the proprietor and whole office force had left to assemble with the army corps on the German frontier.

Many guests hastily packed their trunks and left town. Around every bulletin board were groups of women, red-eyed with weeping, wringing their hands. One woman, whose husband kept a grocery, had husband and four sons called to the colors. In that one little town you could have multiplied this incident a hundredfold.

### Banks Keep Money

Every newspaper was compelled to submit a copy of its issue to the military commandant three hours before its distribution. When the censor was through with it most of the news had been taken out.

People hastened to the banks to draw out their money. They were assured that their money was safe, but they were turned away empty-handed. Every gold piece disappeared and silver became scarce. Every one rebelled against accepting paper.

"One by one the stores were closed. Visitors who made purchases countermanded their orders. Storekeepers merely bowed silently. It was the least of the hardships.

The band sang the national anthem; some sang the words, but the majority listened in silence.

Wherever I inquired, in Austria and in Germany, the answer was the same:

"God Help My Family."

"Russia wants war," said the German; "Germany wants war," said the Austrians, and we are drawn into it. The officers of the army are crazy to fight. The young folks cheer for the flag. But we must pay the price. My business is ruined. I am a patriot. God help my family."

The much we Americans saw in Marienbad of the immediate consequences of the declaration of war.

The railroad service to Vienna has been suspended. Until midnight trains would run to the frontiers of Germany and Russia for foreigners who wished to leave; after that the railroads would be turned over to the military.

The scramble developed quickly into a panic. The government had seized most of the available horses and every automobile. Every vehicle was quickly piled high with luggage. Women with pushcarts trundled trunks to the station. Many visitors carried trunks on their shoulders. Some guests tried in vain to pay hotel bills.

Five hundred passengers were left behind. One of these reached the coast after constant traveling three days after I did. Where the others are, heaven only knows.

## COLONEL CALLS PARTY TO ARMS

Roosevelt, in Boston Speech, Unleashes Dogs of War on G. O. P.

### LITTLE INTEREST SHOWN

T. R.'s Invasion of Bay State Begins with a 2,500 Audience in Stands with 30,000 Capacity.

Special to The Washington Herald.  
Boston, Aug. 17.—In a speech at the Arena today Col. Roosevelt sounded the call to Progressives throughout the nation to stand by their colors to the bitter end.

The ex-President answered the broad hints spread over New England that he is making ready to leap back into the Republican party by assuring his followers that he stands where he did two years ago when he bolted the G. O. P. at Chicago.

When the Bull Moose chieftain arrived here from Brattleboro he found his Progressive leaders plainly worried over the open insinuations of the Republican foes.

### Sets Doubts at Rest

The colonel, they felt, ought to reaffirm his allegiance to the Progressive party, so as to remove the embarrassment.

At the Arena Col. Roosevelt, departing from his set speech, read the declaration of party fealty that he made in New York eleven months ago on the eve of starting for the Brazilian jungle. "At that time I said I felt that neither of the old parties offered any hope in the fight for better government," he said. "I repeat now, with even greater emphasis, what I said then. The Progressive party stands firm against the old machines. We are fighting Penrose and Barnes and the others of the Bourbon reactionary machines with all our might. The Progressive party is the only one that can accomplish the work of smashing these vicious machines. And I stand with the Progressives, as I have always stood."

Something went wrong with the colonel's invasion, to open the Bay State campaign. Never in the ex-President's appearances in Boston was such an apparent lack of interest displayed. Not a score of people were on hand to see him when he arrived at the Huntington avenue station. A timid cheer went up as he stepped into an automobile.

### Police Not Needed

A squad of mounted police rode along with the Bull Moose chief for two blocks to clear a path for him, but they were not needed. He rode on amid tense silence to Fenway Park, where the Progressives were having a field day, which had brought out only about 2,500 men and women who looked lonesome in the spacious grand stands with seating capacity of 30,000.

Col. Roosevelt said, in part:

### Square Deal for All

"What the Progressive party is trying to do is to give a square deal to all our people. We want to do justice to the business man, and to the farmer no less than to the laboring man. We realize that business men, wage-workers, and

Continued on page three.

### War Is Costing France

\$20,000,000 a Day

Paris, Aug. 17.—The socialist newspaper L'Humanite states that the war is costing France 4,000,000 pounds sterling a day and that the nation loses a similar sum daily by the sudden stoppage of activity in economic life. Optimistic accounts are given of the supplies on hand for Paris. There is plenty of wheat in sight for the troops and citizens for months to come even without drawing upon the United States harvest. Milk, sugar, rice, and coffee are reported to be abundant in visible supply.

### Three of Kaiser's Sons

Join Him on Battle Lines

Berlin, Aug. 17.—When Emperor William arrived at Mainz today to assume command in the campaign against the French and Belgian lines his three sons, including the crown prince, are reported to have joined him.

### Austrian Invaders

Advance in Russia

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
London, Aug. 17.—An Austrian force, divided into several army corps, has succeeded in pressing well into Russian territory, according to a news dispatch from Vienna.

Russians attempting to reach Zalosse, Boly, and Cokal, in Galicia, close to the Russian frontier and northeast of Lemberg, have been forced to halt their advance.

## BRUSSELS NEAR FALL; KING AND MINISTERS FLEE CAPITAL

### FRENCH FORCE WAY TOWARD STRASSBURG

Operations Developing of Corner Formed by Joining of Alsace and Lorraine.

### REPORT STRING OF VICTORIES

By C. F. BERTELLI.  
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The most important news today comes from the east. It is a sequence of the occupation of the pass of Saale, which has been known for several days, and of the fighting at Blamont, which was announced yesterday. Operations are now developing at the angle of the frontier, where Alsace and Lorraine join.

Old Friday the French troops gained the heights of Mount Donon and on Saturday forced an entrance into the valley of the Sarre and occupied the heights on the other side.

At the further end of the Donon Mountains the French have before them the fort of Mutzig, the first covering fortification of Strassburg. At the left is a nonfortified passage, twenty kilometers wide, between Donon and Des Houilleries Canal. This is one of the two gates of Lorraine, the other lying between a marshy region further west and the defiles of Metz, where 10,000 German cavalrymen were in action. The interruption of operations to the north of Namur incident with this attack by Germans to the south, indicates, perhaps, a change of objective on the part of the enemy. In that case the great turning movement to the north would be replaced by a less extended movement in closer connection with the army that is occupying Luxembourg.

French victories on land and sea were officially announced by the war office today. It stated that an Austrian cruiser had been sunk by a French fleet near Antivari, Montenegro, and this official statement was issued:

"The French troops on the front continue to advance. They have mounted the northern frontier, on a line that passes from Brochweiler to Asenandene. They are marshaled in the region of Donon. The French have captured twelve cannon, twelve caissons and eight mitrailleuses."

"Machine guns and our cavalry have reached as far north as Lutzelhausen. We have occupied a town to the east of Dubois on the road to Schlestadt."

Late today the capture of St. Blaise, in Baden, was announced. At the same time, however, the war office admitted that the Germans are offering furious resistance in the Vosges Mountains.

A great engagement still along the lines of the two opposing armies is forecast by the war office.

"At the moment that the German main force comes in contact with our troops, our allies will force both Austrians and Germans to engage in an additional struggle, which, it seems likely, will be of vast proportions," says the war office statement.

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German Approach Throws Belgians Into Panic, and State Papers Are Rushed to Antwerp; Hurried Measures Taken to Defend City Against Invaders Who Rush Forward Toward Paris in Force.

## FRENCH ADMIT HEAVY LOSSES AT DINANT; BATTLE RAGES ON MEUSE; TEUTONS PRESS ON

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
This was the first dispatch making any mention of heavy losses on the part of the allies that the censors have allowed to come through.

Brussels, Aug. 17.—Because of the approach of German cavalry upon this city, the Belgian capital tonight was moved hurriedly to Antwerp, while hurried measures were taken to perfect the defenses of this city against the German forces.

Intrenchments have been dug across all the roads leading into the city. Since Wednesday the radius of this line of earthworks has been extended daily. Fully 25,000 men, with trenching tools and ordinary picks and shovels, have been throwing up these defenses with frantic speed.

The first hint of the serious turn of events has taken was an order for all correspondents to leave Belgium at once.

Reports are coming in hourly of raids by the German cavalry operating in large bodies and backed by artillery and machine guns. The main body of the invaders up to a late hour today had been held back to the line in front of Diest, Tirlemont, and Hannut.

A battle is reported to be in progress since morning between the Germans and the allies.

London, Aug. 17.—An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Brussels says that the French lost heavily in the battle of Dinant, the wing around Dinant being nearly routed when the tide of battle turned.

The stirring strains of the Marseillaise rising from thousands of throats upon the battlefield roused the drooping spirits of the French, who reformed their shattered lines and charged with noteworthy gallantry against the foe.

The German artillery was entrenched strongly between Dinant and Namur along the banks of the Meuse. The German gunners worked their guns vigorously, keeping up a terrific bombardment against the French lines. The artillerymen had the exact range and the bursting shrapnel strewn the field with French dead and wounded.

Try to Stem Slaughter.  
French officers, noting with consternation the havoc being wrought tried to stem the slaughter. The order was given to charge. The French infantry and cavalry moved forward beneath the shot and shell of the German guns. Some one started to sing the "Marseillaise" and the song rang along the ranks. It quickened the drooping spirits of the men. With a shout the lines broke into a run, climbing the slopes to the German artillery, where they fought a hand-to-hand battle. The Germans gave way.

The following statement was issued tonight by the press bureau of the British government:

"News of the French success at Dinant is confirmed. German forces, including cavalry from the division of guards, several battalions of infantry and companies of machine guns, were thrown back by the French cavalry. During the pursuit several hundred cavalry horses owned by the Germans were captured by the French."

In a fresh attack in the neighborhood of Cleve the French forced back the Bavarian corps beyond the point to which it had retreated yesterday."

### Press Toward Paris

Brussels, Aug. 17.—The battle between the allies and the Germans ebbed and flowed around Dinant today.

While the Belgians claimed to have rolled back the advance guard of the German line, there were reports of skirmishing between flying squadrons of Germans and Belgians at Yvoir, north of Dinant, on the Meuse River.

German cavalry made a gallant effort to take the machine guns of the Belgians, charging into a hail of bullets that quickly emptied many saddles.

The Germans seem to be advancing toward the forts which protect Namur with the evident intention of trying to take them by assault.

The Belgian war office announced today that German cavalry, which had been defeated in previous fighting, attempted on Sunday to take the offensive against the French, after being re-organized, but were driven back to Wavre.

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